TWENTY MILLIONS IN SIGHT. PASSING THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL THE MEASURE GOES THROUGH THE HOUSE UNDER A SUSPENSION OF THE RULES-

THE VOTE 161 TO 69. WASHINGTON, May 7 (Special).-The River and Harbor bill was passed in the House this afternoon, under a suspension of the rules requiring a two-thirds majority, by a vote of 161 to 69. For the last few days Mr. Blanchard and other members of the River and Harbor Committee have made diligent efforts to drum up the necessary number of votes. For a time it looked as if they would fail, but the pork in the barrel had been distributed so judiciously, so many doubtful votes

would hall be distributed so judiciously, so many doubtful votes had been captured by \$5,000 and \$10,000 appropriations in the bill for the improvement of creeks and inlets, that the final rally to-day showed a handsome string of votes, and above the number really required for the passage of the bill.

The measure bids fair to become historical. It is the largest ever passed by Congress. It is the least defensible in its details. It appropriates nearly \$20,000,000. Works of really National importance, like the harbor of New-York, are passed over with a pittance, while unimportant streams, which after a peculiarly violent summer shower might succeed in fioating a cigar box, are remembered handsomely by patriotic statesmen who want to return to Congress to serve their country for another term. And all this vast amount of money—\$20,000,000—and the principle of its distribution, was disposed of by the House after debate extending over a little more than three days and a half.

TWO REPORTS ON THE FISHERIES TREATY. MR. EDMUNDS SUBMITS THE ADVERSE MAJORITY REPORT-THE MEASURE DOOMED.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (Special) .- The report of the Committee on Foreign Relations upon the Fisheries Treaty was formally laid before the Senate in executive session to-day together with the views of the minority, prepared by Senator Morgan. Both were ordered to be printed and will probably be made public shortly. An agreement probably be made public shortly. An agreement was reached by which the treaty will be taken up for consideration on Tuesday next. Its rejection, of course, is a foregone conclusion. Still, there will be an effort made by the Democratic Senators to postpone the whole matter until December next. This will be resisted by Republicans who for obvious reasons are anxious to stamp with their disapproval this shameful bargain entered into on behalf of the United States by Mr. Bayard as promptly as possible. On both questions, that of postponement and rejection, it is expected that party lines will be strictly drawn though it is barely possible that Senator Hearst, of California, may vote with the Republicans.

The Riddleberger resolution providing for con-

The Riddleberger resolution providing for con-ideration of the treaty in open session is still ending before the Foreign Relations Committee. pending before the Foreign Relations Committee.

Ar. Sherman, however, has promised to report
it before the treaty is taken up. It will be reported, of course, adversely, and the Senate will
refuse to open the doors. The fate of Mr. Hoar's
proposition to admit an official reporter to take
down the proceedings with a view to making publie such portions of the debate as may seem advisable to the Senate, is still uncertain.

#### A LIVE COAL ON GARLAND'S BACK. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE DE-PARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Washington, May 7 (Special).-The careless and slipshed manner in which the accounts of the Department of Justice are kept has been a source of comment and adverse criticism by the Treasury officials for the last two years. First Controller Durham and First Auditor Chenoweth have remonstrated with General Ewing, the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice, and repeatedly requested him to keep up his accounts and turn them in more promptly. They are in many cases, it is understood, a whole year behind hand. General Ewing apparently paid no attention to these remoistrances, for his accounts continued coming in as belated as ever, and a few weeks ago Controller Durham determined to employ more heroic measures to bring the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice to terms. He ordered the payment of all vouchers, except those for salaries, stopped; in other words, "held up" the accounts of the Department.

This acted upon the Attorney-General as the live coal did which his Pan-Electric partner, Harris, wished to have dropped on the "old turtle's back." It resulted in stirring up Mr. Garland. He immediately ordered an investigation of the accounts of his Department. This investigation is now in progress. There is some talk of irregularities and other ugly rumors affoat, but they lack, it is believed, foundation. It is understood that Mr. Garland denied to-night the fact that an investigation of the accounts of his Department was being made. Notwithstanding this denial such an investigation is now going on, and the facts, of course, cannot long be kept secret. clerk of the Department of Justice, and repeatedly

#### NO MERCY FOR KANSAS SETTLERS. THE PRESIDENT VETOES A BILL THAT WOULD HAVE

SECURED THEM HOMES. Washington, May 7 (Special).-Much to the surprise vetoing the bill giving to the settlers on the New-York indian lands in Kansas an opportunity of securing a fille to their homes at \$2.50 per acre. Congressman Perkins, who introduced the bill, and through whose persistency it was passed, was much chagrined at the reto, and regrets it very much in consequence of the injustice to the settlers. He thinks the President has een deceived and imposed upon in some way, and will make an effort to pass the bill over the Presi-

The settlers have lived on these lands for mor a quarter of a century, and have been trying all these sears to get a title to their homes. The Indians are not opposed to the bill, and in fact are anxious to get something for their lands, and for such reason the veto of the President will not be pleasing to them, as it is disappointing and unfortunate to the setlers.

THE DISGRACE TO THE SENATE. Washington, May 7 (Special).—There were confer-nces to-day on the floor of the Senate on the question whether the Senate should take notice of the un parliamentary language used by Senator Voorbees last Tuesday, and it was generally conceded that a resolution ought to be passed directing the Committee Privileges and Elections, or on Rules, to examine " The Record," determine what parts of the debate were contrary to the rules of order, and to report what action, if any, ought to be taken by the Senate. Such a reso but its presentation was delayed by the suggestion coming from Democratic Senators that perhaps some actio might be initiated by Senator Voorhees which would make any formal action by the Senate unnecessary. make any formal action by the senate that the Senators of both politics are beginning to feel that the tody was disgraced by the violent language used by Senator Voorhees and that if some action is not taken and "The Record" is left to stand as it is, there can be extraint hereafter imposed upon members and the traint hereafter imposed upon members and the "liar" and "scoundrel" may be used with im-

A RAILWAY NOT WITHOUT FRIENDS. Washington, May 7 (Special).—In the House to-day Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules to pass the Senate bill granting to the Billings Clark's Fork and Cooke City Railroad Co. the right to construct a road through the Crow Indian Reservation. The opponents of the bill made the one filibustering motion to adjourn, allowed by the rules. The vote on this motion showed the friends of the bill to have the requisite two-thirds majority; but a message from the President being presented and read had the effect of thinning out the House and when the measure came up again no quorum was present.
Under the rules the bill will come up again as unfinished business on the next suspension day, which
is May 21. The bill will undoubtedly pass. A good
deal of New-York capital is interested in the matter.

DRAWBAUGH'S APPEAL FOR A REHEARING. Washington, May 7 .- A petition for a rehearing of the Bell telephone cases was filed in the clerk's office of the Supreme Court to-day by counsi for the People's Telephone Company who claim that Daniel Drawbaugh is the real inventor of the telephone. Copies of the petition were distributed among the Justices of the Court and it is probable that the matter will be considered by them this week in the recess of will be considered by them this week in the recess of the court and the decision thereon announced on next Monday, when the present term of the court closes. Only those Justices who sat in the consideration of the telephone case originally will take part in the application for a rehearing. The application can only be granted on the request of one of the three Justices who concurred in Chief Justice Waite's opinion upholding the validity of Bell's claim as the original inventor of the telephone.

THE SITUATION AT TANGIER. Washington, May 7 .- The following statement in

regard to the Tangler affair is issued by the Depart ment of State: "It is not true that there has been any refusal by the Sultan of Morocco to arbitrate. He proposed to Mr. Lewis some weeks ago to send a ial agent to Tangler to discuss with Mr. Lewis the matters of difference, all questions upon which they tould not agree to be referred to some third person. With the approval of the State Department Mr. Lewis agreed to this, and after some discussion as to details, a complete understanding was reached. The meetings were to begin on saturday last. The presence of the Quinnebaug at Tangier was casual and hanching to do with the discussions between Mr. Lewi and the authorities. The Quinnebaug is on a regula Cruise. The meet-

ury this afternoon accepted \$11,800 of bonds as fol-lows: Coupous, fours, \$5,000 at 126 1-2; \$2,000 at 126 1-2; \$800 at 126. Fours, registered, \$1,000 at 126 1-4; four and a halfs, registered, \$3,000 at 107 3-4.

FARMERS AND THE " DARK-LANTERN" BILL A DAILY GRIST OF PETITIONS AGAINST IT-KAN-SAS AND TEXAS INTERESTS COMPARED.

Washington, May 7 (Special).—Not a day now passes when the House is in session that petitions are not received from farmers in different parts of the country protesting against the "Dark Lantern" bill, and praying that the duties on certain agricultural products be increased. April 14, for example, petitions of that sort were presented from farmers in Pennsylvania, New-York, Maryland and Massachusetts. April 13 such petitions were presented from Wis-Vermont, New-Hampshire and New-York. April 12 petitions found their way into the petition box of the House from farmers in the States of Alabama, New-York, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, Wisconsin, Vermont, Indiana, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

General Lee, who presented the petition from Fair-fax County, Virginia, wrote on the back of the paper that he did so "by request." In the last three days twenty-one petitions were received from twelve different States. These petitions and all others re-lating to the tariff are sent to the Ways and Means Committee, the free-trade Democratic majority of which has formally voted to disregard them. the same men will declare in their speeches as Premier" Mills did in his speech, that " the farmers"

demand such legislation as his bill proposes The bill reduces the duties on a number of agricultural products and transfers others from the dutiable list to the free list. That is the Democratic answer to the farmers' petitions. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, represents one of the largest agricultural dis United States, a district which cast 36,716 votes in the last Congressional election, against 28,497 votes in the district represented by "Premier" Mills. According to the latest official statistics, the total value of farms, including buildings and fences, in Mr Perkins's district was \$27,385,053, against a total of \$23,008,904 in Mr. Mills's district. The total value of live stock in the former district was \$7,486,824. against \$3,919,392 in the latter district, and the total value of farm products was \$7,777,997 in the former and 87,322,451 in the latter. It will be noted that there is more than \$4,000,000 difference in the value of farms and buildings, and only \$455,000 difference in the total value of agricultural products; but the figures prove that Mr. Perkins's constituents have a little more stake in tariff legislation than have the farmers who are represented in Congress by the "Sage of Corsicana." Comparing the States of Kansas and Texas in the same

Comparing the States of Kansas and Texas in the same manner, one finds that the total value of farms and buildings was \$235.178,936 in the former and \$170.468,886 in the fatter; the total value of live stock in Kansas was \$60,907,149, and in Texas \$60,307,987; the total value of farm products in Kansas was \$52,240,361, and in Texas \$65,204,329.

Now, Mr. Perkins favors the protective system and is opposed to the Mills bill, and he is supported in that attitude by a large majority of the people in his district. In some remarks in the House several days ago, he quoted several passages from President Cleveland's free-trade message, including this sentence: "Those who may imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizons who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum approximately equal to this duty, to the home manufacturer."

Mr. Perkins, taking the President at his word.

approximately equal to this duty, to the home manufacturer."

Mr. Perkins, taking the President at his word, submitted statistics of agricultural products subject to duty, and showed that if the latter's theory is true the farmers of the country derive a benefit—"supposed profils"—amounting to the pretty sum of \$1,203,954,954 per annum for such duties.

Among the letters received by Mr. Perkins from farmers in his district in opposition to the "Dark Lantern" bill is one from W. H. Harper, of Mound Valley, which reads as follows:

"My Dear Sir. What will the Pemocrats and Mugwumps do with the tariff this session of Congress? As you know, I am a farmer and quite an old man, and I have lived in this country a good many years when we had Democracy and free trade, and I know what they are. In those days I drew wheat from my farm in Indiana to Vincennes, a distance of forty-five miles, and sold it for 33 cents a bushel, and took calico at 35 cents a yard, and very common brown sugar at 14 cents a pound; and, as is generally known, there is much sand in Vincennes and the merchants were troubled with optical delusions and could not tell the difference between common brown sugar and yellow sand, and, as a result, when we would get home we would find our sugar badly mixed with sand. Remembering all this, I say, as an old farmer, may the good Lord deliver us from Democracy and free trade."

BUSINESS IN THE TWO HOUSES. GREENOUGH'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON-A FINAN CIAL MEASURE.

Washington, May 7.—Among the petitions and memorials presented and referred in the Senate to-day were the following:

From California, protesting saginst placing quick-From Alaska, protesting against a Territorial form

of government there. Mr. VEST offered a resolution, which was adopted instructing the Committee on the Library to inquire as to the expediency of removing Greenough's statue of Washington from its present location east of the Capitol to some other place on the grounds, and protecting it by a suitable canopy or otherwise. He said that in its present location, on the plaza east of the attired in a blood-red finance! "sweater," sang to a planta-Capitol, it was an impediment to carriages and other tion melody the hymn, "Waiting for the Lord," and Capitol, it was an impediment to carriages and other

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate took up and passed the House joint resolution to enable the President to extend to certain inhabitants of Japan a suitable recognition of their humane treatment of the survivors of the crew of the American bark Cash-

The consideration of the Railroad Land Forfeiture bill was then resumed. Without action on the bill or any of the amendments the matter went over till to-

morrow.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for a Bureau of Animal Industry to facilitate the exportation of live stock and their products, and to extirpate pleure-pneumonia; and was addressed by Mr. REAGAN in opposition to the bill. He said that he had numerous letters and remenstrances protesting against the bill, and suggesting that its object was to place the control of the cattle of the country in the hands of those few men in Chicago who were referred to last week by the Senators from Missouri and Kansas, Messrs. VEST and FLUMB.

The bill went over without action.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were introduced in the House

By Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, appropriating \$50,000 for the erection in Washington of a statue to the memory of Major-General W. S. Hancock.

By Mr. PLUMB, of Illinois, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to use any money now in the Treasury, or which may hereafter accumulate therein applicable for the payment of the public debt, for the payment of any of the outstanding interest-bearing second Champagne Charlie third. Time 1:031-2. Pools: obligations of the Government, known as 41-2 and 4 Morrisey \$22. Once Again \$8. Outbound \$6. field \$30. Post odds: Morrisey, 2 to 1 straight; even money, place. oningations of the Government, shown as 4 1-2 and 4 per cent bonds at par and accrued interest.

By Mr. PHELAN, of Tennessee, authorizing the publication of the "documentary history of the financial, fiscal and commercial records of the Confederate States."

States."

Representative BROWN, of Ohlo, introduced a bill making eligible for appointment without being required to pass the Civil service examination all honorably discharged Federal soldiers and sailors of the late war, upon satisfactory evidence of good character and capability.

INSPECTION OF ADULTERATED LARD. Washington, May 7 (Special).—As a result of the investigation of the adulteration of lard made by the House Committee on Agriculture, Chairman Hatch has prepared a substitute for the Butterworth bill now before the committee, which he expects to present to the committee at its next meeting, on Wednesday. The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Butterworth provided that all adulterated lard should be branded lardine compound," and sold as such; that all manufacturers of this compound should pay a license fee of \$500, all wholesale dealers \$350, and all retail dealers 825, and that all trade in the compound should be under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The bill provided penalties for the violation

of any of the foregoing provisions. The bill which Mr. Hatch will present to the committee on Wednesday is not complete as yet, but its principal features are as follows: A tax to be levied on ulterations of food product to pay the cost of a system of inspection to be established under the consystem of inspection to be established under the control of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the branding of all such adulterations. This bill will be much wider in scope than the bill of Mr. Rutterworth, because it will apply equally to all food products—teas, coffees, sugar, spices and all other foods which are commonly adulterated by manufacturers and dealers. Mr. Hatch expects the bill to be reported by the committee shortly, so that the subject may be brought before the House in time for consideration at this session.

SENATOR FRYE'S OCEAN MAIL BILL.

Washington, May 7 .- Senator Frye to-day introduced in the form of a bill, the amendment heretofore proposed by him to the Post-Office Appropriation o provide more efficient mail service between the United States and Central and South America and the West Indies. The amount of money to be appropriated, however, is increased from \$400,000 as originally proposed to \$1,000,000. The bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract with American-built and registered steamships for the transportation of the United States mails to ports in the countries named, these contracts to be at a compensation not to exceed one cent for each 450 grams weight of letters and one-twentieth of one cent for each 450 grams weight on papers, for each nautical mile transported on the outward trip.

In December, 1884, Mr. Schaus imported Rembrandt's picture entitled "The Gilder," painted in 1640, and announced his purpose of placing it on exhibition here and selling it, agreeing to pay the duties on the picture if it was not sold within the time fixed by law. In December, 1886, as the picture had not been sold Mr. Schaus came forward and paid the duties, amounting to \$12,150 20, the value of the picture being fixed at 840,530 65. Mr. Schaus afterward found that the at \$20,500 to. All Schems afterward on the word antiqui-ties, as used in the customs laws, and applied for a refund of the duties. As more than a year had clapsed since the payment of the duties, the Secretary of the Treasury could not comply with his request, and the was forced to apply for relief to Congress.

THE CHINESE TREATY RATIFIED. Washington, May 7 (Special).-The Chinese Treaty, as amended by the Foreign Relations Committee, was ratified by the Senate in executive session this afternoon. Its adoption was practically unanimous, no demand having been made for a vote by year and Messrs. Teller and Mitchell were the only Senstors, it is understood, who objected to the treaty on the ground that it did not go far enough in excluding Chinese immigration. The amendments, it is believed, will be acquiesced in by the Chinese Government, and the treaty will be promulgated and made operative at an early day.

### THE FIRE RECORD.

SHOOTER'S ISLAND ALL ABLAZE. LARGE FACTORIES AND LUMBER YARDS BURNED UP -Loss, \$300,000.

The shores of Staten Island and New-Jersey along the Kill Von Kull were illuminated last night by a fire which broke out in the main building of the barrel and case manufactory of Lambard & Ayers on Shooter's Island. The flames spread to the adjoining shops and storehouses, and it became evident that but little if anything could be saved. A huge pile of timber belonging to the Seaboard Lumber Company was con-sumed. Vessels moored about the Island had to be towed by tugs to places of safety. Messrs. Lambard & Ayers manufactured barrels and cases used in the petroleum trade. There were several hundred barrels nd cases in one of the buildings ready for shipping, all of which were destroyed, together with valuable chinery in the main building. The firm estimate their loss at over \$200,000. The loss of the Seaboard Lumber Company is thought to be fully \$100,000. Messrs. Lambard & Ayers were partially insured in various companies. Shooter's Island is situated near Bergen Point between Staten Island and New-Jersey. The factories on the Island, previous to the fire, gave employment to several hundred men.

A LARGE BARN DESTROYED. Fire destroyed yesterday in a large barn on the estate of R. B. Conklin at Southold, L. I. Six horses

estate of R. B. Conkilli at Southold, L. I. Six horses and four cows perished. The barn was the largest in town, and was valued at \$10,000. The total loss is estimated at \$20,000 fully covered by insurance. The place was known as the Sound View stock farm and it was at one time the home of Rarus, Wedgewood, King Wilkes and other famous race horses. Among the valuable coits burned was Rectus, a brother of Rarus, and a promising coit.

Waltham, Mass., May 7 .- The barn of Nathan Morse, a Boston lawyer, was burned on Saturday night with its contents. Loss, \$5,000. Morse's coachman was coming home about 11 p. m. and saw two men prowling around the barn. He started after them and caught one who tried to get free. He blew a whistle and his companions came to his assistance. They beat the coachman into insensibility and shortly afterward the fire was discovered.

FLAMES IN A PLAINFIELD BUSINESS BLOCK. Fire broke out yesterday in the four-story building corner Park-ave. and Front-st., Plainfield, N. J., and it was impossible to save the structure. Messrs. E M. Laing, dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods; A. occupied the building. Mr. Laing loses \$1,000, Mr. Collier \$750 and D. T. Barnes \$5.000, all on stock. The building, owned by White and Steele, was damaged \$2,000. The insurance on the stock and building is about \$2,000. The general impression is that there is an organized band of incendiaries in Plainfield.

A GLORIOUS HALLELUJAH ANNIVERSARY. ARMY IN A JOYFUL MOOD.

The Jane-st. headquarters of the Salvacion Army, to be torn down, have for three days have been the scene of unusual rejoicing. Warriors from various cities to the number of 250 have been aiding the New-York garrison of seventy-five in celebrating the eighth birthday of the Salvation Army in this country. Last night the hall was well filled, and joy flowed unconfined. Upon the stage sat a brass band composed of fourteen staff members, and a miscellaneous assortment of male and female officers of high and low degree. Amid great applause Marshal Booth, followed by his wife and baby, mounted the platform, and opened the exercises. Everybody sang the first hymn to the tune of "Marching through Georgia," the Marshal lining out the verses. Then followed prayers by two male warriors, whose voices could hardly be heard and "Lord, I believes." Colored Brother Thompson,

tion to the Western garrisons, and likened the Army to a cable car inspected by a Chinaman. John couldn's un-derstand what made it go, and finally gave it up, saying.

No horsee pulles, no mules pushee: it go like the divit, allee samee. Some of the visiting officers gave their testimony, evoking much enthusiasm, and the Swedish corps sang a hymn-a Swedish air that was really beautiful for its pathos. Then Mrs. Major Keppel coaxed nearly a hundred deliars out of the audience, and the Army marched to Lyceum Hall, Brooklyn, where an all-night prayer-meeting was begun

## WINNERS AT LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Ry., May 7.—The Kentucky Association spring meeting began to-day with an immense crowd in attendance. Twenty-two bookmakers are on the grounds, and betting is lively. Five races are on the programme, four stakes and one purse, making \$4,000 added money The first race, six furlongs, was won by Lela May by four lengths, Finality second, Delia third. Time-1:15-3-4. Book odds: Even money Lela May; 4 to 2 Finality,

Second race, Distfillers' Stakes, \$1,000 added. One and one-quarter miles. Poteen went under the wire the winner of the largest stake of the meeting, Macbeth II second. Nick Finzer third. Time, 2:08. Book edds 10 to 1 straight, 3 to 1 place; Nick Finzer, 4 to 1 place Third race, Dixiana Stakes; two-year-old colds, \$1,000 added by Major B. G. Thomas, five furlougs Once Again 3 to 2, place.

Fourth race, The Wilgus Stakes, for two-year-old fil-lies, \$1,000 added. McCarthy sent The Lioness under the string a winner by a length and a half in front of Laura Stone second, Havillah thiri. Time-1:03 3-4. Pools: Young's entries \$60; Swigert's pair \$11; The Lioness \$31. Post odds 2 to 1 straight on The Lioness, 3 to 5 for place.

Fifth race, The McGrathiana Selling Stakes, \$700
added. One and one-stateenth miles. Persimmon won

by a length from Badge, three lengths in front of Alamo, third. Time-1:401-2. Pools: Persimmons \$50; Badge \$24; Prather \$24; field \$15. Post odds: Persimmons. even money straight, 2 to 5 place. Badge, 4 to 5 place.

A NEW CHAIR IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

The council of the University of the City of New-York met last evening, the president, Dr. Charles Butler, occupying the chair. Chauncey B. Ripley presented to the council a portrait of Professor John Newton Pomeroy, on behalf of the alumni of the law department, and gave an address on Professor Pomeroy's life and legal writings. It was voted to establish a chair in Engitsh literature and the nomination of an incumbent was referred to a joint committee of the graduate and the undergraduate departments. An invitation to the council and the alumni was received from the University of Bologna, to the celebration of its eight hundredth anniversary, June 11. 12 and 13, and President Butler and Professor Vincenzo

Botta were appointed delegates.

A feature of the meeting was the lighting of the building by electricity for the first time, an engine and plant having been presented by S. M. Woodbridge.

A TORMENTED BOG KILLS ITSELF. A dog tried to take its own life last evening. It was first seen in the custody of a young man who dragged the first seen in the custody at the end of a long rope. They animal up the Bowery at the end of a long rope. They turned into Broome-st. and the dog rave his leader o nip on the leg. The man tied the animal to a lamppost. A crowd speedily gathered and the dog slipped the collar A crowd specially gatarred and the dog slipped the collar over his head, and the crowd scattered. The dog dashed into the big tenement-house at No. 377 Broome-st, chased by Policeman Poole at a respectable distance, and gained the roof. The policeman followed. The dog walked to the edge of the roof and made a wild leap. He fell into the middle of the street, gave a few gasps and died.

WANTING ARCHITECTS LICENSED. About sixty members and guests of the Architectural League of New-York sat down last night to the regular spring dinner of the Association at Morelio's. feature of the evening was the reading of a paper by Superintendent D'Oench, of the Buildings Department, on "Errors in Construction." Mr. D'Oench stated that since he had been in charge of the department plans for buildings aggregating in value over \$191,000,000 had the been submitted, seventy-five per cent of which had been returned as defective. He recommended that the League take steps to have architects licensed. A metion that a been submitted, seventy-five per cent of which had been returned as defective. He recommended that the League take steps to have architects licensed. A metion that a bill embedying Mr. D'Oench's views be prepared and the reported from the Committee on Commerce to-day for the relief of William Schaus, the New-York art dealer.

unanimously carried. The design of Alma Tadema for the music room of H. G. Marquand was exhibited for first time in New-York, showing tinted tvories laid in ebony with fine artistic effect.

A STRONG PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

COGENT STATEMENTS BY JOHN F. PLUMMER BE-FORE A CLUB OF YOUNG REPUBLICANS. Young Men's Republican Club of the XVIIth and XIXth Assembly Districts held their fifth asembly last night at Adelphia Hall, Fifty-second-st. and Seventh-ave. The hall was crowded with members and their friends. The address of the evening was by John F. Plummer, who made a ringing speech in favor of the Republican party in general and the principle of protection to American industries in par-Protection, he said, is of more importance to the men who are employed in trade generally than the employer, though the latter are represented by free-trade advocates as the only persons really protected by the tariff. He made a telling reference the fact that living is cheaper here than in free-trade England; that working people are more prosperous, have better homes and better advantages for their children here than in any other country in the world. Mr. Plummer's remarks were received with marked enthusiasm. The address was followed by interesting literary and musical selections.

HARMONY IN THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES. he held this evening to elect delegates to the State and Congressional conventions will be harmonious in searly all of the districts. It is understood that the trouble in the VIth and XVIIth Assembly Districts, which led to contests in former years, has been in good part settled, and the probability is that only one od part settled, and the cket will be run in each.

The opposition to ex-Senator Gibbs in the XIIIth Assembly District, led by School Commissioner Henry L. Sprague, Alderman James A. Cowle, Colonel Knox McAfee and Carson G. Archibald, say that they will take no part in any primary so long as the roll of Republican voters remains as it is. They demand a new enrolment, and may send a protest to the State Convention against admitting the Gibbs delegation. In the XXIIId Assembly District, Leroy B. Crane and friends will again contest the primary with the regular organization. There is little doubt that the dicket run by Congressman Fitch. Frank Raymond. ticket run by Congressman Fitch, Frank Raymond, Donald McLean and their associates will win.

BROOKLYN POLITICIANS HARD AT IT. Political matters are astir this week in Brooklyn, and primaries and conventions will be held by both Republicans and Democrats. To-night the Democratic onventions will be held in all the Assembly Districts to elect the delegates to the State Convention, which meets a week from to-day in this city. To-morrow night the Republican primaries will be held in all the wards, and two sets of delegates will be chosen to the Congressional and the Assembly Districts Conventions respectively. The former will be held on Thursday evening in each of the four Congressional Districts to select two delegates to the National Convention.

In the Assembly District Conventions on Friday night delegates will be chosen to the State Convention, at which the four National Convention delegates-at-large are to be elected.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS AT WORK. The Kings County Democratic General Committee, at adopted an amended constitution and by-laws. One of the principal changes provides that a member expelled from a ward association can appeal to the General Committee, and another gives the Executive Committee or not. The General Committee approved last even-ing the election of delegates to the Assembly District Conventions at the primaries of Friday night, save in the towns of Gravesend and New-Utrecht, which are deprived of representation, as it was claimed that the primaries were not legally conducted. An exenest pro-test was made by the representatives of Gravesend against the disfranchisement of the town, but it was laid upon the table.

FOR THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The VIIIth Assembly District Tammany Conver tion has elected the following delegates and alternates to the State Convention: Delegates-Alfred J. Mur ray, Thomas C. F. Cram, W. F. Moore, Alternates-Arthur Phillips, John B. Fredericks and John Hampson.

Troy, N. Y., May 7.-The following delegates to the Democratic State Convention were elected at the convention of the 1st Assembly District of Washington County at Greenwich: Robert Hamilton, M. H. O'Brien and A. Y. Bininger. The delegation was instructed in favor of Cleveland.

Saratoga, N. Y., May 7.—Myron Reeler, Robert O. havis and John W. Rogers were chosen as delegates in the Democratic State Convention from the 1st District of Saratoga County.

BLAINE DELEGATES IN ELIZABETH. At the Republican primaries held in the eight differ ent wards of Elizabeth, N. J., last night, Blaine delegates were elected with the exception of one or two who expressed themselves as favoring Sherman or Allison. It is generally understood, however, that at the Trenton Convention on Wednesday the Elizabeth delegates will vote for Blaine delegates to a man.

TO MEET AT THE NEW CLUB HOUSE. A meeting of the sub-executive committee of the Republican League of the State of New-York will be held at the new club house of the Republican Club of the City of New-York, at No. 450 Fifth-ave., on Tues-day, May 8, at 2 p. m.

FOR BLAINE IN SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VA. Woodstock, Va., May 7 (Special).-This was a Blaine day in Shenandoah County. The regular Republican Convention, called in accordance with the instructions of the National Republican Committee, was held to day and largely attended. Delegates were elected to the State Convention at Petersburg and the Dis-trict Convention at Charlottesville. The delegation is headed by Senator Riddleberger. Resolutions were passed unanimously indorsing the action of the National Republican Committee, disapproving the present autocratic State organization and earnestly condemning the despotic removal of the County Chairman, who was the unanimous choice of the party. Late on Thursday night an order was received from Genera Mahone, calling a new convention and appointing a new chairman, but it fell dead upon the people. There were only cleven Republicans in the meeting. At the regular Republican convention every mention of Blaine's name was received with the wildest en-

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS BOASTING.

Chicago, May 7 (Special).-The Democrats through out the State are actively preparing for their conver tion, which will be held at Springfield on May 23, and candidates for the various offices are springing up in larger numbers than ever before. The Democrats pro iess to feel particularly jubilant at the outlook. The fact that the Democrats are in power at Washington is given as the cause of their hopes, rather than any dissatisfaction at the Republican management of State affairs. Of the aspirants for the Governorship, the most prominent at present are First Assistant Post master-General Stevenson, Senator Henry Sell Carter Harrison, William Andrew Jackson Sparks, J drew Jackson Bell, General John M. Palmer and Juc Grinnell. General Stevenson has in the minds well-posted Democrats the best chance for the nor nation.

UNITED LABOR DELEGATES TO CINCINNATL A meeting was held last night by the delegates of the United Labor party to the convention to be held in Cin-cinnati next Tuesday, in Room 27, Cooper Union, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the trip. The delegates will number thirty-six from this city, and it is expected that several from Kings County and from Penn sylvania will accompany them on the same train. Louis Dillon was appointed chairman of the committee having in charge the securing of tickets and making the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the party. delegates have no instructions.

ASSIGNMENT OF W. T. COLEMAN & CO. San Francisco, May 7 (Special).-The failure of Willam T. Coleman & Co., of this city, caused a sensation in commercial circles to-day because of the prominence of the head of the firm and the large business the house has done in recent years. The assignment was made to Louis Schloss, the head of the Alaska Commercial Company, and to L. Baker, of Baker & Hamilton, Agricultural Works. The circular issued by the firm says: "Heing unable immediately to realize upon our assets, and in view of pressing engagements in New-York, where the call upon us for money is argent, we have decided in order to prevent the dissipation of the property to 10 \$4,500,000. Our liabilities are about \$2,000,000. Our indebtedness in California, with the exception of sums of no magnitude, is confined to four banks and one individual.

FUNERAL OF JOHN F. VAN NORT. Newburg, N. Y., May 7.—The funeral of John F. Van Nort, Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythlas, and Past Grand Master of Odd Fellows of the State of New York New-York, took place this afternoon. The Lodges of both Orders were well represented. Rev. Dr. H. V. Myers, of the American Reformed Church, and the Rev. J. P. Shaler, of the Presbyterian Church, conducted the services.

300 A LABORER'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE. Kingston, May 7 (Special).-Richard Carney, laborer, living at High Falls, near this city, attempted suicide by cutting his throat this afternoon. He had first saturated the floor of his house with kerosene.

TEACHING DRAMATIC ART.

A LETTER FROM MR. BRONSON HOWARD. THE NEED OF EDUCATING YOUNG MEN IN THE PRINCIPLES OF DRAMATIC ART.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: You referred, in a leading editorial article on Wednesday last, to the fact that the art of dramatic writing has been encouraged, in the United States, during the last afteen years under the Common Law, by what is almost equivalent to International Copyright. American dramatists are now, as you say, in a position to command as full and fair remuneration for their work as those of Europe. Having reached this point, is it not time to raise, if possible, the artistic standard of American dramatic work to a plane worthy of its practical success? I do not refer a plane worthy of its practical success? I do not refer to anything that American dramatists can do, or are doing. Our actual products show simply what has been done in less than two decades, beginning in utter hopelessness and without the benefit of tradition or association. But other dramatists are to follow us, and it seems quite un-necessary that they should wade through all the ignorance dramatic laws that blinded us when we first began Why need they, like us, educate themselves in those merely rudimentary principles—the A B C of their profession-with which they ought to be familiar from the outset?

These rudimentary principles are absorbed by young dramatists, in Europe, merely by contact with their seniors,

but that process is as yet impossible here.

The simplest laws of dramatic construction are vague unrealities to most of the educated young men in America, yet four fifths of these educated young men will attempt, or have already attempted, to write plays, while many of them become critics of the drama. The students of our great universities are drilled in rhetoric and prosody; they are lectured to on the poetic beauties of the Eliza-bethan dramatists. But, with one exception, none of our universities attempt to teach the elements of the drama as an art; and without its art, aside from its poetry, no dramatic literature exists. Every university graduate has heard the word "unities," but take one of them to the Aster Library; open a volume of old plays; and ask him to put his finger on a "Unity." He knows there must be one somewhere in the library, but not being a mind-reader like Mr. Bishop, he is not likely to find it, even with his eyes ope yet this young man has a half-written play at home; or h may be an eager applicant for the post of dramatic critic. We were all in his position once; and if, dramatists or critics, we have learned anything of dramatic art, it was only by hard labor and by experimental blunders, after our "liberal education" was finished. I have referred to "one exception" among the learned

institutions of this country. That exception is the University of Michigan. During a merely personal visit to Ann Arbor, last winter, I was astonished to find, among the various courses of lectures, one on the principles of dramatic construction illustrated by the works of Cornellie on the classical side, and those of Victor Hugo and Hving French dramatists, on the modern side. was Professor Alfred Hennequin, a member of the faculty. I attended this course. About one hundred students were present and they evinced the closest possible interest, taking notes and passing, at the end, a regular examina-tion. Though an optional course, it was a recognized part of their collegiate training and held its due place, with other courses, in their studies for a degree. Professor Hennequin does not confine himself, as I have said, to the writers who have gone, but discusses the artistic peculi-artites, beauties and defects of the living French masters of the drama, as their works appear from time to time in Paris—Augier, Feuillet, Sardou, Dumas etc. I found principles enunciated and illustrated by masters, living and dead, which have forced themselves upon myself in the course of my own work, and which it would have been infinitely valuable to me to have known beforehand, a these young students of the Michigan University do. also learned many things that would be of service to me hereafter.

as American dramatic literature is established at last on a basis of financial prosperity, will it not be well if our institutions of learning do what is in their power to raise it to the artistic plane of European dramatic litera-ture! Need Columbia, Yale, Harvard and Princeton leave the University of Michigan solitary and peculiar, as it now is, in this work? Learned professors in some of these Eastern institutions have asked me question about dramatic art which many young students in the University of Michigan could have answered as well as I. If any young man in the United States seeks a liberal education, desiring to become a dramatic critic in journal ism or a dramatic author, he has no choice at the promoment but to go to the University of Michigan. the question as to the desirability of a dramatic literature, or of dramatic criticism, in this country were at issue, there might be room for argument on the subject. But people do go in great numbers to see American plays; thousands of journalists discuss them; millions of dollars are invested in theatres. The only question at issue is whether the people shall see American plays and read American criticisms written by trained and skilful men, or see and read merely the experimental work which ignorance, occasionally enlightened by work which ignorance, occasionally enlightened by genius, can offer them. Our Eastern universities may well take a suggestion from their Western sister. I remain respectfully yours, BR New-Rochelle, April 30, 1888. BRONSON HOWARD.

#### COMPETITION AT HARVARD. THE EXISTING SYSTEM DEFENDED. to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There appeared in your columns last Sunday a letter from William P. Harlow, Ph. D., in which he set forth at some length the evils of the system of awarding scholarships, prizes, deturs, etc., at present in on the ground that he was graduated from Harvard, claimed to know "whereof he spoke," he is certainly laboring under gross misconceptions as to the system in use and the efforts that follow it. Whatever may have been the state of affairs when Mr. Harlow was in college, the existing conditions vary widely from the description given in his letter.

Mr. Harlow cites several cases in which men have gone insane or have ruined their health by too close application. He says the root of this evil is competi tion for scholarships, competition made more hard for some on account of their poor preparation for college, and made hard for all because many men who do no need pecuniary aid apply for scholarships, and thus add to the number of contestants. He states that of the whole college, about one-half apply for aid. This statement is incorrect. Statistics show that only about one-fifth of each class apply for scholarship, and of these fully two-thirds receive the aid they seek. The statement is equally incorrect, that very many of the scholarships are received by men who do not need them. Before a man can receive pecuniary aid he must submit to an examination of his circumstances before the dean of the faculty, and must sign papers in which he sets forth his actual need. Even if these precautions were not taken, the state of honor is not so low at Harvard that many men who were not in need would take advantage of a system of scholarship designed for the use of the poor students. Nevertheless, it is true that there is now and then a man who takes aid he does not really need; but such cases are rare-far too rare to warrant such a complaint as appeared in Mr. Harlow's letter. It is poor philosophy which says a useful system should be abolished because it is liable to abuse.

The writer further complains that some students are handicapped by their poor preparation for college and are obliged in consequence to work harder for honors. In this connection he finds fault with the system of awarding prizes because it is made on a basis of scholarship purely. In this he is only partly right. Scholarship is, of course, the basis of awarding pr What else could be? But the whole complaint of Mr. Harlow loses its force when it appears that the gentle men who have the distribution of the scholarships it men who have the distribution of the scholarships in charge have the privilege of using their discretion as to whether or not high standing shall be the only thing considered in awarding scholarships. In many cases aid is given to the student who is judged to need the scholarship most, although his standing in his class is lower than that of some others who applied for help.

It may be seen, therefore, that Mr. Harlow's long complaint is based on evils that exist in his imagination only; for I have made only statements that can be proven by application to the officers or books of the University, and have not stated anything, as Mr. Harlow seems to have done, based on the memory of things as they existed several years ago. JUSTITIA. Cambridge, April 20, 1888.

"TYPOSCRIPT" PREFERABLE TO "TYPOGRAPH." To the Editor of The Iribune Sir : Please allow me space to make a slight contribu

tion anent the suggestions of your correspondent in last Sunday's Tribune regarding a new name for the product of the type writing machine. Living and moving and having my being in the very thick of new coined words, many of which offend all laws of etymology and every canon of good taste, I have perhaps acquired some ideas that do not so readily present themselves to others. Under existing conditions, "typoscript" is to my mind an admirable name for type-written work; but as to "typograph" there is this to be considered : It is unfortunate to adopt a word with a special meaning without anticipating what will be the result when, being in common use, its natural and necessary derivatives begin to be used also "Typograph" at once suggests "typography" and "typographic," the use of which can scarcely be avoided in connection with the art of type writing if "typograph" comes into general use. But nobody needs to be reminded that these two derivatives are already actual words in the language, with recognized meanings in another art where they are indispensable. In my judgment the introduction of the word proposed involves the danger of serious confusion in language, and I think your correspondent has not looked far

enough ahead in making his proposition.

To show that my criticism is not altogether without To show that my criticism is not altogether without foundation, let me remind you of the word "phonograph," coined, I presume, for Mr. Edison by a Greek

The show that my criticism is not altogether without foundation, let me remind you of the word "phonograph," coined, I presume, for Mr. Edison by a Greek

10 and 12 College Place, New-York. Send for dryslas.

scholar whom he is popularly supposed to keep in his pay. This is a good word, properly formed, with a distinct significance, and occupying ground, as the machine did, altogether unappropriated. But within the past two or three years, the possibilities of the machine being much discussed, and Mr. Edison himself and many others eagerly seeking to improve it, it has come about that the abstract noun "phonography" and the adjective "phonographic" were needed to ex-press the ideas of writers and inventors without circumiocution. Both these words were already ap-propriated and in familiar use in another art, and consequently they cannot be employed in their new sonse without confusion, growing more serious as the art becomes more generally known and practised.

name "graphophone," a word entirely free from these objections. Perhaps in its formation it implies more clearly than "phonograph" does the reproduction of the voice from a record, and its necessary derivative are reasonably euphonious.

I think that on reflection your correspondent will admit that "typograph" would be an unfortunate ad-

The inventor of a similar machine has given it the

dition to the language, and perhaps will look with favor on "graphotype," which I venture to suggest as preferable. With that word in use, the abstract name for the art might be taken from the word "typoscript" in the form "typoscripture," while "typoscript" it-self will constitute the adjective form as "manuscript" does.

does.

I qualified my first remark by the phrase "under existing conditions." It seems to me in some respects unfortunate that the name "type writer" was given to this machine, which to my mind is not a writer at all, but a "key-printer." "Clavitype," or, if you please "clavigraph" would be significant, and would have a clear field.

U. S. Patent Office, April 17, 1888.

THE ALLEGED BRAZILIAN HORROR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The editorial in your issue of the 7th instant headed "Civilization by Murder" was undoubtedly based on erroneous information. The following note sent by the Secretary of the Brazilian Legation in London to "The Times" seems wholly to disapprove the truth of the report:

It have just read the communication "from a correspondent" published in your journal to-day, and headed "Polsoning of Natives in Brazil," and your comments thereon in one of your leading articles. It is really astounding that you have attached to such report the slightest credence. Seeing that in the district named there are no Indians whatever, it is needless to add that such atrocities, nowadays unheard of in any civilized country, could not, if true, fail to come, by the official way, to the knowledge of the Imperial Government. You will oblige me by giving publicity, to this declaration. Government. You to this declaration.

"The South American Journal" of April 28 says it is a ridiculous "cock and bull" story, and says the Imperial Legation in London has received an official communication from the Brazilian Government declaring it to be "utterly devoid of foundation." If there had been any truth in it I think our company would have received information of it from some of our agents in the Provinces of Brazil. Yours respectfully,
H. K. THURBER.
President U. S. & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.
New-York, May 7, 1888.

A CORRECTION FROM COLONEL MCCAULL

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you kindly contradict the report tele-graphed from Philadelphia and published in The Tribune to-day, that "Colonel McCauli wants a Phila-delphia theatre and that he is negotiating for the Broad-st. house he formerly managed." I have had most successful seasons at the Chestnut Street Opera House, where I have arranged for extended engage ments of the McCaull Opera Company for the next two years, the company appearing at ne other theatre in Philadelphia. I have enjoyed the inxury of the proprietorship of a Philadelphia theatre, which I found agreeable but expensive. Yours very

New-York, May 7. JOHN A. MCCAULL SOMETHING ABOUT BRASS AND FREE TRADE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mr. E. P. Wheeler, president of the Free Trade Club of New-York, said in the Boston tariff debate that "the Americans make the best brass goods in the world, but cannot export them because of the duty on copper."

This is the man put forward to educate the people in regard to tariff legislation. How ridiculous it seems to men who have practical knowledge on the subject. In this narrow valley of the Naugatuckthirty miles long and five miles wide-we use about one hundred million pounds of copper annually in brass and copper manufactures, and Mr. Wheeler can put the entire duty paid on this vast amount In his vest pocket in pennies and not feel the burden, i did suppose that everybody but this "high light" in the Free Trade Club knew that copper was largely an American product and that our markets were down to, or below, the markets of the world; that copper was an article of export, and that, as none is imported, and consequently no duty paid, the paper tariff on copper could not affect the price of brass and copper manufactures. The American market has been in that state for years. So Mr. Wheeler's statement in regard to our ability to compete in foreign markets seems to be without support.

During the Russian and Turkish war we loaded steamships at New-Haven with the products of our brass and copper mills direct for Mediterranean ports. and are now shipping more or less of the products of our mills to foreign markets. The tariff on copper in no way affects the price of this class of mer-chandise; as we mine our own copper as a nation-and export our surplus. CHARLES DURAND. Ansonia, Conn., April 20, 1888.

EXAMINING THE REV. MR. BOULAND'S RECORD. Monsignor Bouland, whose application to enter the Protestant Episcopal Church has recently caused some excitement, has asked Bishop Potter for a thorough investigation of the scandalous reports which he claims have been circulated against him by Roman Catholic priests and papers. The Bishop has appointed the following tee : Archdeacon Mackay Smith, the Rev. Dr. Ship man, of Christ Church; the Rev. Dr. Mulchahey, of Trin-tty Parish; the Rev. Arthur Brooks, of the Church of the Incarnation; General Butterfield and Stephen P. Nash. The chairman has entered into correspondence with Roman Catholic authorities all over the country, and the com mittee will try to probe every report to the bottom. A decision is not expected for some weeks. Meantime Mon

signor Bouland's application remains in abeyance. WORKINGMEN WHO WANT EMPLOYM ENT. Three hundred workingmen assembled yesterday at Chambers and Centre sts., word having been sent around that twenty or thirty gangs were to be sent out on street repairs by order of the Department of Public Works. But the men were mistaken. James Moynihan was selected as secretary, while Patrick McCabe addressed the meeting. Mr. McCabe said it was no wonder that Central Park was going to ruin, as well as the streets of New-York; that the Mayor of the City of New-York was tardy in fulfilling his duty, and that his Commissioners and heads of departme followed suit

## ALL ARE PLEASED

who examine the many unique shapes and tasteful designs of our Spring exhibit of FURNITURE.

ALL GOODS ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES STRICTLY, ACCORDING TO COST, FROM THE \$10 ANTIQUE OAK FINISH SIDEBOARD TO THE \$1,000 PARLOR SUITE, AND NO MARGIN IS ALLOWED EITHER FOR CREDIT OR DISCOUNTS, AS WE FIND JUSTICE TO ALL CAN BE DONE ONLY BY "ONE PRICE," "CASH."

# GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

FURNITURE MAKERS.

Factory, 154, 156 West 19th-St.

SAVE THIS CARD WEDDING PRESENTS!

## BEST LAMP IN THE WORLD-THE "ROCHESTER" LAMP.